THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXV.
NUMBER 45.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1888.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 13-4
MOFUSSIL 1-8

LIB... OF... BOMB... BRAN... OF TH... ROYAL ASIATIC...

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

ACCORDING to the mail news, excitement on the Zanziber Coast continued unabated. The hostility of the tribes against the German East African Company originated in some unnecessary interference with their cherished customs. Dr. Peters denies that the German Emin Bey Relief Expedition has been abandoned on the order of Prince Bismarck, but admits that the approximate date of its departure is still unfixed. Although the Sultan of Zanziber himself, on account of the stoppage of customs dues is an enormous loser by the recent disturbances, the German Company loses nothing, the trade in its concession ports being entirely carried on by natives of British India, whose position will be most serious unless the trade speedily revives. The Imperial Government is requested to grant military assistance. The whole German Press agree that the prestige of Germany must be restored by energetic interference. They demand that Germany should only recover and protect such property of the Company as is really valuable to Germany, in view of promoting legitimate trade with Zanziber.

Reports are current that the Sultan will be held responsible for damage to the Company, and will even risk losing additional territory. The Sultan has promptly signed the concession of the British East African Association, which is identical with that of the German one. The British Company is cordially welcomed by the natives. Some of the German Press attribute the native rising to British intrigue —a very absurd supposition, seeing that there is more harm likely to result to the interests of British than of German subjects.

A CORRESPONDENT from the Deccan sends to a contemporary the following items of news regarding the present administration of the Nizam's State:—"The new *regime* certainly promises better things for the future, and already there is evidence that the hitherto wretchedly administered State of Hyderabad is rising from the mire in which it has been wallowing for years. Mr Howell, the present Resident, is earning fresh laurels in his new field of usefulness. He is going to work in the right way reforming abuses and effecting improvement where reform and improvement are needed. He has prepared a scheme for the organization of the several departments of administration under him, which he has submitted for the approval of Government. He has lately been engaged in disposing of several very important cases, some of which have been pending for years, and his decisions are said to have inspired the people with great confidence in his judgment."

A TRAVELLER from beyond the Cashmere border has brought some fresh news about Dad Mahommed Khan, the murderer of Mr. Dalgleish. It seems that this man, together with the others implicated in the crime, was in Kashgar for some days after the murder, but the Chinese authorities, though aware of the crime that had deen committed, took no steps to arrest any of the party. There is said to be a strong presumption that they were bribed. From the same source, it has been learnt that Mr. Peterhoffski, Russian Consul in Kashgar, has taken steps to have Dad Mahommed arrested if he passes into Russian territory. If the matter were represented at Pekin, an up-country paper thinks, the local Chinese authorities would no doubt be compelled to do their duty; otherwise, the probability of Dad Mahommed and his associates being brought to account is small.

THE Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund have printed a vernacular edition of Her Excellency's recent admirable account of the work of the Fund up to date. The idea is to enlighten the native mind on the subject, and thus, if possible, secure a larger amount of support from the classes who are most benefited. The price of the publication will be one rupee, and a certain number of copies will have a likeness of Her Excellency on the front page.

THE Puna Sarvajanik Sabha has issued a circular urging the organization of a Provincial Congress for Bombay after the fashion of the Bengal Provincial Conference for the preliminary discussion of subjects to be brought forward at Allahabad, and to deal with matters of purely local interest.

TUESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

ACCORDING to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, travelling merchants, who have arrived at Peshawur, say that there have been movements of Russian troops recently on both the Herat and Balkh frontiers for the ostensible two-fold reason of change of locality in consequence of sickness, and for the purpose of protecting the Russian border against probable aggression by contending parties in Afghanistan. The Amir's severity towards Ishak's defeated adherents is said to be appalling.

THE death of General Prejevalsky, the eminent Central Asian explorer, is regarded as a national calamity in Russia, and is also sincerely regretted in other Europeau countries, as an event which cuts short a brilliant career, and puts a stop to explorations whch were calculated, not only to benefit Russia, but to further the cause of civilization. The journey on which the deceased General was engaged at the time of his death was intended to carry him to Lhassa, the capital of Thibet.

MR. GLADSTONE has begun a three days' campaign in Birmingham, where, speaking at a meeting on the 5th instant, he said that he feared the dangers in the Balkans were still unallayed. England's great source of embarrassment, he said, is Egypt.

THE head-quarters column of the Hazara Field Force, the *Pioneer* remarks, has been having rather a hard time of it during the last few days. On Thursday it had to clear the Gurapher Pass of the enemy—no trifling task owing to the precipitous and impracticable character of the heights—and spend the night at an elevation of 9,000 feet, without food or bedding, and amid a dropping fire from the surrounding forest. Lieutenant Ewart, of the Seaforth Highlanders, had at this time a narrow escape, being severely wounded in the forehead. On Saturday, General Channer moved out and destroyed Pokal, the chief village of the Allai Chief, with a trifling loss. This drastic measure appears to have had a good effect, as the Allai *jirgah* arrived in the camp at nightfall, Arsala Khan himself having, it is believed, fled across the Indus. The authorities have decided to summon the Chagarzais to send in their formal submission before the troops leave the Mountain.

A KURRACHEE correspondent telegraphs to a Bombay paper:—"His Highness Jam Ali Khan, heir apparent to the Lus Beyla *musnud*, is deemed by the Government of India competent to assume the responsible duties pertaining to the position of governing the Native State. The State affairs of Lus Beyla have not been of a satisfactory nature since the demise of the late Jam, but Sir Robert Sandeman's intervention has resulted in the above arrangement. His Highness will shortly return to Quetta to make arrangements for the removal of his family to Kurrachee, whence he will proceed to Lus Beyla, where a grand durbar will be held by Sir Robert Sandeman on the occasion of His Highness's assuming the reins of Government of his State."

THE open-line section of the Bengal Nagpore Railway from Nagpore to Rajnandgaon, which has been converted to broad gauge, and the extension to Raipore, were inspected by the Consulting Engineer on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, preparatory to opening the whole line from Nagpore to Raipore on the broad gauge. The inspection was satisfactory, and as soon as Government approves the Consulting Engineer's report, the line will be opened. This will porbably be about the 15th instant. Material trains are again running, and the rails will be laid into Bilaspore by the end of this month This rapid progress is very creditable to all concerned.

ORDERS have been passed by the Secretary of State for India to create Burmah into a Lieutenant-Governorship by the end of this year. Sir Charles H. T. Crosthwaite will most likely be the first Lieutenant-Governor.

THE Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit convened a meeting at his residence at Bombay the other day to consider what steps should be taken to relieve the poor people, who have arrived in that city from Kattywar, Guzerat, and other famine stricken districts.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

MR. JAMES BRYCE, M. P., has written to the President of the Aberdeen Liberal Association, stating that his medical adviser has ordered him to take a voyage to India. Mr. Bryce's health has suffered considerably through the literary work on which he has been engaged for more than two years.

WOMEN-DOCTORS continue to increase. There are in the Paris Faculty of Medicine for the session of 1888, 114 female students—including one American lady, eight English, one Austrian, one Greek, forty Russians, and even one fair and "advanced" Turk.

BAPU SAHIB JADU, the new President of the Gwalior Council, has been duly installed in office by Colonel Bannerman.

THERE has been slight rainfall in Jhallawar and Jeypore in Rajputana, but none elsewhere. Agricultural operations are unsatisfactory at places. Standing crops are in good condition generally. Harvests are poor in some tracts. Agricultural stock is good generally. Pasturage of fodder is sufficient, except in Kherwara, Meywar and parts of Marwar and Jeypore. Prices are rising in some parts.

THE incendiary proclamations, professedly emanating from the Sekya pretender, which have been posted up at Mandalay, are treated with contempt by the officials, but to reassure the inhabitants who are more credulous, night patrols have been recommenced.

ANOTHER serious collision took place on Monday at about 6 P. M. in the river Hugly near Metiabruj between the Steam ferry *Mongola*, belonging to Messrs. Hosee, Miller & Co., and the Steam Tug *Clive* resulting in the loss of the former vessel. The *Mongola*, which is a double-decked boat, used to ply between Chandpal Ghat and Sankrel. As usual, on Monday, at about 5-30 P. M., she left the Chandpal Ghat with about 100 passengers on board. At 5-45 P. M., she was steaming in mid-stream full speed towards a Jetty near Matiabruj with a view to pick up some more passengers. Just then the Steam Tug *Clive* was proceeding up the river on the Calcutta side, and when the *Mongola* was about sixty yards from the *Clive*, for some reason or other she suddenly altered her course, and steamed right across the force of the *Clive*, and the result was that she was overturned, and sank in about a few moments with all the passengers. The *dinghis*, plying about the place, succeeded in saving a number of lives. At about 10 P. M. the same night, Sir Henry Harrison, Mr. Lambert, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Superintendent Robertson repaired to Metiabruj, and instituted necessary enquiries in the matter. It was then ascertained that 9 out of 13 of the crew of the *Mongola* and about a dozen or more of the passengers were saved. The *Serang* of the *Mongola* has been arraigned before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for rash and negligent navigation.

THE last meeting of the Central Committee of the National Association for Supplying Medical Aid to the Women of India, at which Lady Dufferin was present, was held at the Viceregal Lodge at Simla on Thursday afternoon the 31st ultimo. We hear in this conection that Mr. R. G. Macdonald has resigned the post of Honorary Treasurer to the Fund.

A GOVERNMENT of India resolution on the working of the Indian mints for last year states that the net imports of gold into India that year amounted to Rs. 2,99,24,810 against Rs. 2,17,70,652 in the previous year. The net imports of silver amounted to 931 lakhs, and 1,079 lakhs were used in coinage. The coinage of copper amounted to Rs. 17,03,369, and the gain on copper coinage amounted to Rs. 9 03,187. The mints are worked at an average annual loss of Rs. 4,69,754 which is due entirely to the Calcutta Mint.

THE probability of India becoming a competitor with America in supplying wheat even to the United States is being discussed. At a meeting of the Senate on September 17th, the Bill to establish a Department of Agriculture as an Executive Department was considered, but no action was taken. In the course of the discussion it was mentioned that, under existing circumstances, in five years India would export to the States, duty paid, wheat enough

to compete seriously with American production. For this reason it was urged that the Agricultural interests of the country should be given a representative in the Cabinet, as provided by the Bill, in order that the interests of Agriculture may receive proper attention.

THURSDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

MR WESTLAND, on the expiration of his special duty with the Provincial Governments, will in all probability take furlough. Mr. Sinkinson acts as Finance Secretary. Mr. Tupp comes out during the present month, and returns to the Accountant-Generalship at Allahabad, and Mr. Rawllus, arriving about the same time, goes to Madras, leaving Mr. Jacob as Accountant-General at Bombay, and Mr. Logan at Lahore.

A STATISTICIAN has taken the trouble to calculate that if all the tobacco smoked, chewed, or snuffed in one year was made into a cord two inches thick, it would, following the line of the Equator, encircle the globe thirty times.

MR. G. R. MACDONALD, Deputy Accountant-General, has arrived at Lahore, and the Special Committee appointed to report on the system of accounts in the Public Works Department commence their work at once.

MR. BRADLAUGH will deliver a lecture in England on "The Indian National Congress."

A SHARP shock of earthquake was felt by the Sikkim force at Guntok at mid-day on Saturday last.

IT is estimated that the net loss, incurred by the Imperial Government on its own railways, since their commencement eithteen years ago, amounts to 15 crores of rupees.

MR. EARDLEY NORTON intends formally to submit the selection of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh as the Indian member of Parliament before the people of Madras for their opinion.

SPEAKING of Mr. Bradlaugh's advocacy of India's interests the *Lincoln Gazette* observes—"Mr. Bradlaugh is a man of decision, of inveterate persistence, who never turns from his task until it is achieved. He is also a statesman not only capable of pointing out grievances, but of taking the practical steps that lead to redress.'

AN Association has been formed in England for the establishment of a "Uniform Monetary Standard in England and India." Its Circular is signed by a large number of Englishmen, connected with India, many of whom occupy or have held high appointments under the Supreme or Local Governments. The primary object of the Association is, to quote its own words, "the removal of the difficulties caused by the existence within the limits of the British Empire of more than one standard of value, and it will support all well-considered proposals, which afford a reasonable prospect of securing so desirable a result. At the present moment, there are two plans, which may be said to have been seriously put forward for this purpose, the essential features of the first consist in an understanding between the chief commercial nations for the unlimited coinage and full legal tender of both gold and silver at a certain ratio, the second is the proposal for the introduction of gold standard into India."

RAI BAHADUR THANKOTI MUDALIAR is mentioned as the probable Sheriff of Madras next year.

THE *Tirhut Courier* is afraid that great scarcity, if not an actual famine, threatens the northern parts of Behar. Already grain is selling at a very high rate. The *Bunnyas* of Mozufferpore have formed themselves into a ring—in order to keep up prices.

DURING the Viceroy's journey to Calcutta His Excellency will, on the 20th instant, stay at Tundla for an hour or two, where Sir Auckland Colvin will meet Lord Dufferin and dine with him. The Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces travels in the Viceregal special train as far as Etawah, from whence His Honor returns to Lucknow.

THE violence of the storm in Madras was so great that the mixed mail train from Madras, as it approached Chingleput, was blown off the rails and capsized, the engine retaining its position on the rails.

HIS HIGHNESS the Gaekwar's ministers are preparing measures for meeting in due time the scarcity, if not famine, imminent in his dominions of Guzerat and Kattywar. Projects, estimated to cost in all 8½ lacs, are ready in every detail, prepared by the Chief Engineer, besides which the Bahadurpore-Chuta Udoypore contracts have been let; and the Anand-Petlad Railway has been sanctioned. And in Kadi, north of Ahmedabad, the proposed connection of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway with Wadhwan will give much needful employment.

FRIDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

DURING the month of October, 1888, forty-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-five persons visite the Indian Museum. Of Natives there were 35,54 males and 10,389 females, and of Europeans 74 males and 259 females. The daily average number of visitors for the 23 days on which the Museum was open to the general public was 2,040.

AT a meeting of the Syndicate of the Punjab University, held on Wednesday, the applications of the Calcutta Graduates for permission to appear at the Punjab University Master of Arts Examinations were considered, and it was decided that as the Calcutta University had declined to accept a general equivalence of standards above the Entrance the Punjab Syndicate would in future consider each application on its own merits.

THE total number of deaths, registered in Calcutta during the week ending 27th October, was 256 against 236 and 238 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 2. There were 46 deaths from cholera against 39 and 41 in the two preceding weeks; the number is greater than the average of the past quinquennium by 20. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 70 and 18 respectively against 68 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·0 per mille per annum against 58·0, the mean of the last five years.

THE Vacuum Brake system has been successfully tried by the Bengal State Railway. By the introduction of these brakes any train, travelling at a speed of 50 miles an hour, may be easily brought to a stand still. It is proposed that as a measure against collision all the Indian Mail and Passenger trains will have one or two brake-vans attached to them that will be fitted with Vacuum Brakes.

STREET-begging is carried on in a very novel and peculiar way in China. The 'celestials' seem to regard their beggars as a powerful enemy, from whom no escape is possible. And they have found a new method of giving alms to the poor, by making their donations, in the nature of an insurance. "In the cities, the beggars are organized into very powerful guilds, more powerful by far than any organization with which they can have to contend, for the beggars have nothing to lose and nothing to fear, in which respects they stand alone. The shopkeepers who should refuse a donation to a stalwart beggar, after the latter has waited for a reasonable time, and has besought with what lawyers call 'due diligence,' would be liable to invasion from a horde of famished wretches, who would render the existence even of a stolid Chinese a burden, and who would utterly prevent the transaction of any business until their continually rising demands should be met. Both the shopkeepers and the beggars understand this perfectly well, and it is for this reason that gifts flow in a steady, if tiny, rill."

MR. W. S. CAINE M. P., has in his "Trip round the World," which has been recently published, drawn beautiful pictures of the places he visited in his last year's tour round the world. From him we learn that in Canada the cause of Temperance is flourishing very hopefully and successfully. 'A minister of religion who is not a total abstainer hardly exists in all Canada. The medical profession do their utmost to maintain habits of abstinence from strong drink, and members of the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments take the warmest interest in all laws dealing with the liquor trade.' Coming to Japan Mr. Caine's observations tally exactly with what every one knows to be the singular abstinent habits of the people of the East. The Japanese, as a rule, abstain from all sorts of intoxicating drink. In Ceylon, on the other hand, the liquor traffic is appalling in the increase. 'It is virtually uncontrolled; no Excise officers exist, and the Government has to depend upon the renters to detect and check illicit sales in their own district.

MR. CAINE gives a sorry picture of the peculiar state of political life in Japan of the present day. The political sentiment of the Japanese is of a low type. He seems to take no interest in anything that may tend to improve the political condition of his fellow-countrymen. Here is a very ludicrous picture of a Japanese political meeting. 'There was a very small attendance of listless politicians listening to a fiery speech from a tiny little lawyer, who was as fierce as a dragon. The chair appeared to be taken by two policemen in uniform, who sat at a table making notes of the speech, stopping the speaker with a sounding smack of their staves upon the table when he ran too near the edge of sedition!'

2

THE Burmah police is causing no little anxiety to the Chief Commissioner there. In a resolution by the Government of Lower Burmah, recently published, the Chief Commissioner expresses his intention of appointing a Committee to enquire into the whole organization of the police, and observes that this is a question which calls urgently for settlement, the present state of the force being eminently unsatisfactory. "In spite of the increases which have been made from time to time in the number and pay of the police, notwithstanding the rapid growth in expenditure, the efficiency of the force as an instrument for the prevention and detection of crime has steadily diminished."

SATURDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

IT is rumoured that the Chinese Government has under consideration a scheme of tariff reprisals, as a counter-action for the expulsion of Chinese from the United States.

THE Army Jubilee gift to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress is completed. It forms an elegant silver centre-peice for the Imperial dining table.

THERE are reported to be fourteen thousand people in London who make a living by writing books and by contributing to magazines and the daily newspapers.

THE London police have, it is said, at length received official orders that in all cases in which drunken persons are arrested, they will have to prosecute the publican who supplied the liquor to the intoxicated individual.

THE Hindoos of Bangalore are agitated just now by a question similar to that which arose at Madras a few months since. A Hindoo girl who was attending a Wesleyan Mission School appears to have formally professed Christainty, and the Hindoos have been holding meetings to devise means of withdrawing all Hindoo girls form Christian schools, and even discouraging Zenana education by Christian agency. A report in a Bangalore paper of "a special meeting of leading members of the Hindoo community" informs us "that Mr. Ramachandra Iyer, Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, presided. Proceedings began by the Chairman giving a short opening speech, in which he pointed out the evils attendant on Hindoo girls attending Christian schools. He was in favor of adopting steps at once for preventing Hindoo girls attending Christian schools. He also, in the course of his speech, suggested that Zenana teachers should not be allowed to visit the houses of Hindoos. After a lengthy discussion by several of the members present, the meeting resolved that each and every individual who was there should try and induce the parents of Hindoo girls who now attend Christian schools to withdraw their children immediately, and send them to purely Hindoo schools. Proposals were also made to admit all girls free into the Cantonment *Balika Patshala*, and to start a purely Hindoo Girls' school, the expenses being borne by the community in general.

THE services of Mr. E. V. Westmacott are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of the Bengal Government, when relieved in the Burdwan Division.

DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL R. Lidderdale, Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, is about to retire from the service; so also is Dr. Eteson, Sanitary Commissioner of Assam.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. on *Monday*, the *12th Inst.*, at 4 P. M

Subj: Theory of Analytic Functions. Singular Points.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father de Penaranda, S. J. on *Wednesday*, the *14th Inst.*, 7 P. M.

Subject: Eclipses.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday* the *15th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Arsenic.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *15th Inst.* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Nature of Light—Interference.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday* the *16th Inst.* at 4 P. M.

Subject: The Principles of Energy. Preliminary Ideas.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the *17th Inst.*, at 3½ P. M.

Subject: Halogen Group.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
November 10th, 1888. *Honorary Secretary.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1888.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN has formulated his objections to the Congress movement. He candidly says, in the letter which he addressed to Mr. Hume in October last, that until the issue of the report of the third National Congress he saw little to object to either in the methods or measures of the Congress. There was much on the contrary 'that was interesting and new' to him. With the issue of the report of the Madras meeting, he admits with the greatest regret, that the sympathy with which he had hitherto looked upon the Congress party received a severe check. He disapproves of the *methods* and *measures* of the movement in its present form. He strongly objects to its teachings and the hostile tone of its publications. He quotes largely from Mr. Viraraghava Chariar's Congress Catechism and a conversation between Moulavi Farid-ud-din and one Rambaksh of Kambakhtpur to justify the strictures he has made. He takes these two pamphlets as types of Congress publications, and holds the leaders of the movement responsible for the opinions expressed in them. These two pamphlets, according to Sir Auckland's opinion, hold up the British Government and the English officials in India to the indignation of the people as unjust, inconsiderate, ill-informed, and reckless of the consequences of their actions. There is much in these pamphlets which we do not ourselves approve. But we have failed to find passages in them which would bear out the charges brought against them. It should be remembered for what purpose these tracts were written. They were prepared with a view to teach the people the rights and duties of both the rulers and the ruled. In order to teach the people what are their duties they must be taught, also, what are the rights they enjoy as British subjects. It became necessary for the writers in course of discussion to illustrate their remarks by references to the existing order of things. They never could have thought that their words would be construed into an expression of disaffection. Sir Auckland says that one of these pamphlets invites the people to believe that under the present system of administration, they are growing poor and poorer, that land is going out of cultivation, that they have scarcely oxen enough to plough what they still till, that the houses are half of them nearly in ruins, that the liquor shops are always full, and that of all the miserable places in the world India is nearly one of the worst, and that the skins of the inhabitants are about all which is left to them. As an administrator Sir Auckland has just grounds for being dissatisfied with the picture here presented. But he should have remembered that this is one side of the picture only. Though the writer did not depict the blessings of British rule, he appreciated their full value none the less. It was not necessary for elucidating the subject of his tract to expatiate on them. It would be impossible to deny certain of the evils referred to in the pamphlet, and the writer in putting them forward in their strongest light wanted, we presume, to impress his simple readers with the belief that they should not remain satisfied with their present condition, but should try to improve it by every legitimate means in their power. The writer deplores the bureaucratic tendencies of the Indian Government, and believes that the present public suffering can only be removed by the gradual and progressive introduction of representative Government. Sir Auckland is entirely at one with the Congress party in desiring extension on some broader basis than at present obtains of the Legislative Councils—'a measure, says he, which had been before the minds of high authorites in this country before the Congress party had been heard of and is independent of their initiative.' This is a subject then which meets with the sympathy of the enlightened Governor of the North Western Provinces. He has grave objections, however, to the manner in which the demand for Legislative reform has been put forward. The scheme set forth by the Congress-party, as represented by the pamphleteers mentioned above, is too indefinite to meet with general approbation. Though His Honor deprecates the style in which Legislative reform is sought, it is quite plain that this is not one of the grounds of his opposition to the Congress movement. But he gives other reasons for his present attitude. He finds, he says, in the pamphlets plenty of teaching as to the hardships and disabilities of which the people are to complain. He fails, however, to find any definite, or even indefinite, statement of the nature of those hardships or disabilities complained of. An administrator like Sir Auckland Colvin, who has passed the best portion of his life in India, and is supposed to be intimately acquainted with the thoughts, aspirations, and feelings of the people, ought not to be at a loss to find out what the hardships and the disabilities of the people are. We would not believe that Sir Auckland is serious in making such a statement. The pamphleteers may have a confusion of ideas on the subject, but a Governor who has ample opportunities of knowing the real condition of the people should be the last person to make such a singular confession. One of these hardships he himself admits. "Abuse of official powers, and acts of high-handedness," he says, "have not been unknown to India in past times and under former dynasties, and many many years must pass probably before they will wholly cease to exist." This is an admission which does credit to Sir Auckland's condour, and we would request him in all seriousness to think of other instances of hardships of which the people justly complain.

Before we have done with this part of the subject we should like to put one question to His Honor. Why does he identify the Congress party with the pamphleteers he mentions? Why does he take the individual opinions of these Congress-men to be the governing opinions of all those who have joined the Congress-movement? Sir Auckland finds fault with, and quotes objectionable passages from, two of the pomphlets published by two of the Congress-men. But he is entirely silent with the proceedings of the Congress itself. The Congress reports are before him. The speeches delivered have been fully reported. The objects of the movement have been clearly defined. Why does not Sir Auckland point to a single passage in the report which would in his opinion bear the strictures he makes with regard to the pamphlets. The residents of Kambakhtpur may be luckless ignorant men whose utterances are not entitled to any weight; but why for their sins show opposition to a national movement, which enlists the sympathy of men of property, education and influence? 600 delegates took part in the proceedings of the Madras Congress; do they and their constituents share in the opinions expressed by the pamphleteers? If Sir Auckland had shown from the utterances of the speakers at the Congress that they do not appreciate the benefits of British rule, that they hold up the British Government to ridicule, and preach doctrines which are subversive of all good Government, we should have been better able to understand the grounds of his disapprobation. Instead of that Sir Auckland gives us extracts from the writings of two pamphleteers whose style of teaching elementary political truths does not commend itself to men of mature understanding.

But let that pass. Sir Auckland scouts the idea of the few hundred *educated* men who attended the Congress meeting representing the whole mass of the people. Sir Auckland goes further and says that the *educated* men generally do not at all represent the mass of the people of the country. This is an assertion which has been frequently made by those who want to draw a sharp line of demarcation between what they call *educated* men and the mass of the people. The term *educated* is misleading. To avoid ambiguity, let us take the term to mean men who can read and write. The real question at issue is, do these educated men really interpret the wishes of the vast majority who cannot read and write and are entirely ignorant of English habits of thought and action?

The matter requires careful consideration. Let us find out first of all the ratio between educated and uneducated men in India. We refer to the Census Report of 1881 for our figures. The total population of British India is about 201 millions; of these 99 millions are females, and 102 millions males. We leave out the females out of calculation for obvious reasons. Of the male population 40 millions are boys under 15 years. These also should not enter into our calculation. The remainder is 61 millions of males. From the table of population classified according to education, we find that 6 millions of males, exclusive of boys who are under instruction, are able to read and write. In another place we find that the correct figure is 7 millions, and not 6. At any rate the proportion of educated to uneducated males is about 1 to 8. There is one educated male then to every 9 of the population. In Bengal the ratio is about 1 to 5. The question at issue now is, can one educated man be trusted to represent, to interpret the wishes, wants and feelings of, 5 or 8 educated men? Are we capable of acting in the place of 8 of our neighbours who are not able to read and write? Sir Auckland Colvin says that we are not, because we are little less separated from the vast majority than the English rulers themselves are. Is this the fact, or is Sir Auckland drawing upon his imagination? Does he really mean to say that one educated man cannot be taken as a representative of eight other men, who speak the same language, have the same social institutions, take the same food, think the same thoughts, have the same wants, and feel exactly in the same way? How are we separated from our brethren? They are not able to read and write, and we happen to be able to do so. This is the only point of difference; but how can that affect the eligibility for represention in any way? Is Sir Auckland thinking that the educated portion of the community are perfectly acquainted with English political institutions, and their constitutional rights, while their uneducated brethren are ignorant of them. The former can compare their present condition with one of a higher standard; the latter, without instruction from their more fortunate brethren, are incapable of doing so. Just so; but how does that take away from the eligibility of the former for representation? Our rulers profess to consult the wants and feelings of the people in their Government of the country. If the educated portion of our community are not qualified to interpret the wants and feelings of their uneducated brethren, who are the proper persons to do so? Surely not foreigners, who are not so advantageously situated as we are. Sir Auckland evidently sees the absurdity of his position, and changes his front a little—'I cannot,' he says, 'affect to recognise, in these forward spirits of the present generation, the political maturity of all India; or regard even this, the most advanced element otherwise than as still in the stage of political babyhood. For I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that no nation, least of all a nation of the East, can be trusted, within less than the life-time of a living man, to adopt and put into practice conceptions of political life confined at present mainly to the Anglo-Saxon race, and only by them elaborated after long and painful centuries." Well, we are still in a stage of political babyhood, and therefore, unqualified to discharge the duties of representatives. This is a charge which is difficult to refute, except by actual and palpable demonstration. Put us to the test, says New India, and then see whether we have attained political manhood, or are still in the stage you ascribe to us. Sir Auckland ignores history when he says that our political training has been only of 25 years duration. Any one who has a knowledge of ancient and mediæval India; any one who has the slightest knowledge of the traditions of the Government of our forefathers, of our religious and political brotherhoods, our village systems and townships; any one who knows how Birbal commanded the Moghal army, and how Todarmal managed the Mogal finances, will be able to correct the statement made by Sir Auckland.

I object, says Sir Auckland, to the Congress movement, because two pamphlets have been published by two Congress men which contain disparaging remarks against the present system of administration; begause the Congress do not take up the question of social reform; be-

cause it speaks in the name of the people; because the educated men presume to teach the authorities; because Indians, *at present*, are in a state of political babyhood. These seem to us the only grounds of his opposition to the Congress movement. The aggessive and hostile tone of recent Congress publications seems to have alienated his sympathy more than anything else. We also condemn the tone which Sir Auckland complains of. But we feel constrained to say that it is impossible to justify his conduct to the Congress movement, on the grounds stated by him. An enlightened governor like him should not oppose a movement which promises such useful results. He should try by every means in his power to regulate the upheaving political forces, whose existence cannot be denied, and not endeavour to strangle the the infant Hercules, because he aspires to cleanse the Augean stable, before extirpating the harmless and inoffensive reptiles which infest the limits of his domestic circle.

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS BILL.

Although the deliberations of the Railway Conference that lately assembled at Simla have not yet been made public and will not be for sometime, it may safely be presumed, from what little has leaked out already, that they will be highly disappointing, regarded from the traveller's point of view. It is always a mistake to try and discern a panacea of all worldly woes in these Commissions, Committees and Conferences that sit at the bidding of the powers that be, and deliberate in a departmental hole and corner fashion, compared to the results of which deliberations the existing order of things is as welcome as it is not. Judging from the published programme of the Conference it was never thought that it would accomplish anything very great, except perhaps in a technical way and from a purely commercial point of view, and the report that it has recommended the abolition of the Intermediate class, a recommendation which will in all probability be soon given effect to, shows anything but deep concern for the comforts and convenience of the Indian travelling public on the part of the Conference. It would be equally irrational to hope that the present Railway Bill, which, though not a direct outcome of the deliberations of the Conference, has been considerably recast in their light, would attempt to grapple with and settle the questions of convenience and comfort. And we have the admission of the Hon'ble Law Member who is in charge of the Bill, that no real attempt in this direction has been made. It had been hoped that the unanimous opinion of the Indian Press added to the opinion of the different public bodies and Associations that had been consulted on the subject, would induce the framers of the present Bill, if not a Conference of professional and technical experts, to give this important question some serious attention. But from the utterances of the Hon'ble Law Member in introducing the Bill in the Council, one would be led to believe that he does not think this universal expression of opinion to be entitled to any such consideration, and Sir Charles Elliot who followed the Law Member had not evidently to say anything against the conclusion, although he is good enough to notice that "the comforts of the lower classes are perhaps more keenly advocated than any other reform by the Native Press." We have an important admission in Sir Charles' speech which confirms us in our opinion that it is due to the Conference of professional experts that this important question has been quietly shelved in, for we are told that "a section (74) enforcing this provision was inserted in the first draft of the Railway Bill." And the idea is ultimately abandoned at the instance of the "authorities," who, we venture to think, have an eye more for the annual earnings of the companies they are concerned in than for the convenience and comforts of the passengers, whom a system of practical monopoly places wholly at their mercy. Mr. Scoble attempts to justify legislative inaction in this regard and says that although the lower class passengers contribute 97 per cent of gross Railway earnings, they are not entitled to better comforts, because, forsooth, statistical manipulation shows that *per head* they travel only 41 miles and pay 8 annas and 1 pie! With all deference to statistical infallibility we are afraid that the human anatomical system is not actually constructed according to mathematical tables of annas, pies and miles, and although a 41-mile-passenger may not require the use of closets, the one-thousand-mile-passenger would, and poverty would be no plea to urge in the Court of Nature. Mr. Scoble has omitted to mention the proportion of distance travelled, and the fare paid, *per head*, by first and second class passengers. Do they even travel and pay so much as lower class passengers? If not, why should the one class be entitled to benefits which the others are denied. It will thus be seen that the test applied by Mr. Scoble is anything but sound. Mr. Scoble, we see, observed that "it is undesirable that legislation should interfere with arrangements which an enlightened self-interest is usually sufficient to lead the railway authorities to make for the benefit of their customers." "Enlightened self-interest," however, acts only when the comforts of rich and powerful customers are concerned and is not developed for the behoof of poor lower class passengers. "Exaggerated ideas," we are told, "appear to be entertained in some quarters as to the duty of Railway Administrations in this respect specially as regards lower classes of passengers." It is quite in keeping, no doubt, with the prevailing order of things to regard the slightest desire for improved comforts of the lower classes as exaggerations, and we do not wonder at it. We only regret that the Conference and the framers of the Bill should have wholly failed to grasp the situation and to realise the sufferings of the wretched people on whose behalf the Native Press, in the words of Sir Charles Elliot, keenly advocate the reform. The Press as well as the public Associations carefully considered the objections likely to be raised and made practical suggestions which have evidently been disregarded. Arrangements at all events should be made for long distance travellers and the flimsy plea of the "existing lateral compartments" and taking up of 20 per cent of space should not in the name of decency and humanity be allowed to stand in the way. The reform need not be brought about all in one day and no body in his senses would demand Pulman sleeping car luxuries being fitted up in our third class carriages. As has been pointed out with great force in some quarters, a separate closet carriage with closed receptacles and attendants who would see that the closet was not used in the vicinity of a station, might be run with each "through" train, which could be cleaned at convenient intervals, and any extra costs that might be incurred would be gladly paid by the passengers in the shape of fees for use of the closets. It is easy enough to summarily dispose of "exaggerated ideas" when they concern the helpless and the poor; but we are in hopes that the Government of India will not countenance such a pocedure, though experts for their own reasons may try to induce them to think and believe otherwise. That there has not been an earnest endeavour to meet the evil is evident from the fact that closet accommodation has not been attempted to be introduced in the female carriages. The stock arguments about sanitation, pollution and ruinous expenditure would not surely apply to them. The same thing could with equal justice be said of reserved carriages, the female occupiers of which are entitled to some slight consideration; and may, if necessary, be made to pay extra for it. The authorities seem to be ignorant of the prevailing delicacy of feeling of Indian females on the subject. It is cruel to subject high-class ladies to hardships when they have been made to pay for reserved accommodation.

There is, in the Bill, an entire absence of sympathy with the sufferings of the poorer classes of passengers which we much deplore and we would be sorry if the Bill became law in its present shape. With the remarkable growth of guaranteed, private and State Railways in India it is very important that the comforts and convenience of the lower classes who contribute most to their maintenance, should be properly ensured. The very vague and general rules about overcrowding and its prevention and punishment fall far short of the requirements of the case and we cannot trust to the action and development of "enlightened self-interest" for the removal of existing evils for the simple reason that "enlightened self-interest" having practical monopoly of the market does not care to stir, confident in the conviction that those who have to travel must put up with any inconvenience that they may be put to, for they cannot help it.

The Bill is, we are afraid, too technichal and of a red-tape order. Consolidation of exist ing bye-laws in a convenient shape is not what is wanted, but the inauguration of a more englightend and less selfish policy. If subsisting contracts stand in the way, future contracts also should not be encouraged to do so. The evil will grow apace if not checked, for the Railway system of India is fast developing, and we cannot look to the recasting of the law with the completion of each additional line or mile. The introduction of 'through' goods rates and of the Railway Commission to regulate them will, we are thankful to observe, help in the commercial development of India. The harmonious working of State-lines, worked by companies, guaranteed lines, assisted lines and Native State lines has for some time past been felt to be a desideratum and we are glad that it will now be ensured by the new law. When the first Railway Act was passed thirty-four years ago, we had only 20 miles of rail. We have fourteen thousand miles now, with fifty lines and 118 junction stations on which the enormous outlay of £183,000,000, has been made. It is clear, therefore, that the policy that obtained in 1854 cannot do in 1888, and the legislature, judged by the Bill under consideration, does not seem to perceive it so far as the travelling public at large is concerned. The Government is quite right in devising measures for the protection of the immense interest it has in the entire railway system of the country, whether as proprietor, partner or guarantor. But there are other interests than those of proprietor, partner, guarantor or investor and they have to be protected as well. There is no reason for example why the limited means of Municipalities and Local Boards should be further limited by taking away all power of taxation of railway premises at the localities, thus opening the way for future Lidderdales to come down upon the devoted heads of Serampore Municipaliti es throughout the country. Railway concerns are rich enough to pay paltry taxes and Municipal administration should not be subjected to their interests.

The proposal to give railway receipts the same effect as bills of lading has not been adopted, as the two classes of documents stand upon a different footing. We think the decision is a sound one. When a consignor and a consignee stand in the relation of unpaid seller and buyer, and before the delivery of the goods the consignor finds out that the consignee is insolvent he has a right to stop the goods *in transit*, which cannot be done in the case of a bill of lading if it has changed hands *bona fide*. Such an arrangeme nt is necessary in the latter case as the captain of the ship cannot be long communicated with, whereas a similar concession is not necessary in the case of railway receipts in these days of swift telegraphic messages.

LAND REVENUE IN BENGAL.

A NEW and interesting feature of the Land Revenue Administration Report of Bengal for the past financial year, is the prefixing of a number of district maps which throw considerable light on the various questions dealt with in the report. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the artistic merits of these maps, there is one map which is intersting from more than a mere artistic point of view. It is a map of the whole Province in which the colouring of the districts indicates the percentage of Revenue collections in each. Manbhoom and Darjeeling are the only districts in which 100 per cent was realised on the current demand (and the demand by the way must have been precious little we fancy), while in Rajshahye, Balasore, Cuttack, Bankura, Beerbhum, Jessore, Sarun, Durbhanga, Purnea, Hazaribagh, and Singhbhom the satisfactory rate of 97 per cen

was attained. The collections were indifferent in Central and Eastern Bengal and were worse in Midnapore, Patna, Khulna, Chittagong, Lohardoga and Pooree. It is explained that in Chittagong the minute character of the estates and holdings, which pay revenue direct to Government, has always necessitated a considerable balance. In Midnapore the indifferent collections are occasioned by the direct management of the large estates of Jellamoota and Majnamoota, and in Pooree by the direct management of the Government estate of Khoordah. During the past year also there was a failure of the rice crop in Khoordah. In Lohardugga collections are affected by direct management of the Government estate of Palamow. In Patna the short collections are attributed to the difficulty in realizing rents in two Government estates.

It is not an uncommon phenomenon to meet with theorists who pretend that the permanent settlement has been wholly for the benefit of the pampered zemindars, that the Government has considerably lost by it and that the temporary settlement system which obtains in some parts of the country would on the whole be a gain to all concerned. A direct lie is given to these absurd theories by the Report under consideration, from which it is abundantly clear that districts in which temporarily settled estates, Government estates, and ryotwari tracts abound are also those in which the collections appear most unsatisfactory. The percentage of total collections on the total demand in all temporarily settled estates in Bengal is 87·08, in Government estates it is 76·46, in ryotwari tracts it is 91·49, and in permanently settled estates it is 97·15. If the permanently-settled estates only are considered, there is not a single district in which the collections fell below 90 per cent. on the gross demand, and there are only six districts in which the collections fell below 95 per cent. So large a proportion of the land revenue in Bengal is collected from permanently-settled estates that the percentage of collections from all estates taken together is found to be not less than 94·75.

The fine and fanciful distinction which the Government Resolution on the Report seeks to draw between "rent" and "revenue" and by which it tries to explain off this plain and patent truth, is of a mere apologetic character and hardly deserving of serious consideration. This will appear all the more patent when we remember that remissions of right and nominal remissions have been excluded and the remissions of grace last year amounted only to fifty six thousand rupees and odd. The permanently settled zemindar never knows what Government remission is like; but he himself, for floods, scarcity, and various other reasons, has to make plenty of remissions to his ryots whom, if we are to believe certain *pseudo*-philanthropists, he takes an unearthly delight in torturing and oppressing to fill his pocket. Talk of remission to him and the inexorable Sunset Law marks him and his poor estate for its own, unless he can make up his mind to pawn his wife's trinkets or his child's jewels, which he must, for his saddled property cannot bear any more of mortgaging or things of that sort. No remissions for him and the remissions of grace are all on Government estates and still we have the fact that the balances are the heaviest on such estates, being 22·87 per cent of the gross demand. In temporarily settled estates they are 12·86 per cent, while in the permanently settled estates we have the remarkably low figure of 2·84 per cent.

The privilege of remitting land revenue by postal money-orders was extended to all districts from the 1st of April 1887. The total amount of revenue so remitted during the year was Rs. 2,07,156 by 47,248 orders. The Board observe:—

"The system has worked very well, and is very popular. The total number of orders refused was 2,066. It is expected that a smaller proportion will be refused in future years, and in order to ensure this result the Board have issued a general rule that doubtful points are to be determined in favour of acceptance rather than of refusals of these special money-orders.

"From the 1st April, 1888, the rules have been revised so as to make the revenue money-order system applicable to all estates, irrespective of the amount of their land revenue, and to include remittances of zemindari dak cess, as well as land revenue and road and public works cess. It has also been ruled that other public demands may be paid at the option of the payer by ordinary postal orders, provided that the particulars given are sufficient for the department concerned."

It may be here observed that these arbitrary and fanciful refusals for omissions of unimportant details mean ruin to the zemindars whose orders are refused, and one cannot be too cautious in the exercise of these powers. Refusal followed by the application of the Sunset law thus becomes an engine of oppression, and it is far better that the money order system should be done away with, and that the zemindar should know for certain that the traditional sword is actually hanging on his head till the money be deposited in the Collectorate, than that by it the unwary landlord should be lulled into belief of safety and should be roused a wiser man when his estate has actually passed into the hands of strangers. We are glad that steps have been taken for minimising these evils and we trust that the popularity and usefulness of the system will increase.

There was an increase in the number of sales last year due, it is explained, to an injudiciously worded circular issued by the Collector of Burdwan, which was understood to give the day of sale as the date up to which payments by defaulters would be received. The proposal to extend the system of money-orders to payments of rent under the Tenancy Act is s ill under the consideration of Government. The system has recently been sanctioned as an experimental measure in one village in the Howrah district. This, we apprehend, will lead to no good. It would frustrate the very scope and object of the Tenancy Act by introducing great confusion in the matter of accounts and neutralise the provisions regarding the particulars to be entered in rent-receipts.

During the past year various new ploughs were introduced into Government estates for experimental cultivation by the ryots, but in all cases these were rejected by the ryots as being too heavy for country bullocks. This is what we have always said and we wonder that the Government should persistently refuse to believe that agricultural fads will not easily go down in this country, whatever the Agricultural Department may choose to say or do to justify its continuance and furnish its *raison d'tre*.

The Board justly observe that "the Bengal Tenancy Act has been for too short a time in force to have produced its full effect. There is still a feeling of hesitation on the part of landlords and tenants to have recourse to its provisions. What influence it will eventually have on the condition of the landholding classes it is still too early to say. It is certain, however, that it has not yet provoked any agrarian demonstrations or increased litigation." Upon the whole, the relations between landlord and tenant are said to have been satisfactory, although here and there manifestations of ill-feeling were brought to notice. In consequence of a misunderstanding which prevailed as to the meaning of the words "particulars of holding" which appear in the form of the rent receipt, under the Tenancy Act, it was rightly decided by Government that the words which do not in any way affect the meaning or substance of the receipt should be omitted from the form. The Board bring to notice that the feeling of reluctance on the part of landlords to accept the fees for transfer continues to prevail, and again suggest that as the Bill for the registration of permanent tenures has been allowed to drop, there is no sufficient ground for retaining in the Tenancy Act the sections 12 to 15 which were intended by the framers of that Act to supplement the provisions of a law, which it was understood would be introduced in the Bengal Council for the registration of tenures. The facts would seem to show that they are not appreciated by the zemindars, who, as a rule, refuse to be bound by them.

The British Indian Association, we understand has been consulted on the subject and has recommended the repeal of the sections. It hardly speaks well of the sagacity and forethought of the framers of the Act that tinkering should be necessary so early. The zamindars and their representatives in the Press and the Council were bitterly cried down for exposing the evil nature of the law, but their protest is being day by day fully justified by the light of experience. We are in hopes that a fair and patient trial will bring to light more weak points, and before long a thorough revision of the law will be necessary.

The sections in question have inspired ryots with false hopes that an *ex parte* registration of the transfer of their tenures or holdings and the mere deposit of the landlord's fees in the Registry office would raise a legal presumption against landlords and help to render such holdings permanent and free from liability to enhancement of rent. The result has been that a large number of fictitious transfers has been effected by the ryots and got to be registered since the Tenancy Act has come into operation, the transferees mostly being *benameeedars* of the tenure-holders. This fully explains the great and sudden increase in the sale of tenures and holdings. The number of sales of estates, rent free lands and tenures registered in the District of Hugli in 1880-81 was 5527 and in 1884-85 it was 6322, whereas during the last year the number of transfers of permanent tenures alone rose to 9055. In the 24 Purgunas the number in 1880-81 was 9,600 which rose to 11,913 in 1884-85 and to 19,128 during the last year. The other districts furnish conclusive evidence that the number of perpetual leases taken by ryots from their landlords has been greatly reduced, since the passing of the Act, the ryots evidently relying on the operation of its provisions for the conversion of their ordinary holdings into permanent and protected interests. In Hugli the number of perpetual leases taken in 1880-81 was 1837, but in 1886-87 it was only 500 and odd. In twenty-four Purgunas the number in 1880-81 was 7979 and in 1886-87 it was 6727.

It is quite true that landlords have failed to appreciate the benefit of the provisions in question. They have rightly or wrongly apprehended that the acceptance of the fee and the record of transfers of a tenure under the provisions of the Act, would be a recognition on their part of the permanent character of the tenure. No light has been thrown on the question by any authoritative ruling, but there is clearly a reasonable ground for the apprehension entertained by landholders, and this has actuated them in a majority of cases to decline recognising the transfers and accepting the fee offered to them.

The provisions in question have thus caused much mischief. Transfers and purchases have been made in the belief that valid titles have thereby been conveyed and acquired whereas the validity of each of such transfers will be contested by suits in Court, and complex rent suits will arise. The questionable measure which was intended to supplement sections 12-15 of the Tenancy Act has been rightly dropped and the retention of the sections will now be meaningless and a source of positive evil.

PERSONAL GOVERNMENT, OR THE REIGN OF LAW?

ORDINARILY men would believe that the issue raised in the question has been long since settled by all but unanimous public opinion; but in India the crudities of by-gone ages turn up every now and then with the force of governing authority, and they have to be carted away when the occasion arises. In a country under a foreign government there will always be some men high in office who would always claim what in religion would be called "pontifical infallibility" as against reason and common sense. An instance of this has just been offered in an article on "the Sonthal Purganah Land settlement' by Mr. Carstairs. As a worthy follower of Mr. Phillips, the redoubtable champion of the cause of personal Government as against that of the High Court, he has written in the highest terms of praise an idyl on Justice administered under mangoe-trees or in the course of a shooting party. The theory of the *Ma Bap* system of Government has been in this article painted in the most attractive of colours, and we fully realise in our mind the Lamb and the Wolf of the fable drinking at the same fountain. The principle, if there be any principle at the bottom of it, has been urged so often and so forcibly by men in power craving for more power in every age and clime that there is nothing new to be got; and we have here nothing more than the thousandth repetition of stale arguments. The only object Mr. Carstairs has in view is to attain by dint of iteration and reiteration the currency of the doctrine of his choice. The only argument worthy of the least notice is that the Sonthals

are so low in the scale of civilization that they would suffer by the reign of law. But the argument has not been carried on with anything like a semblance of evenhanded fairness. You have in the article the speech of the advocate, and not the dicta of the judge. Perhaps this was not needed in Mr. Carstairs' case. He certainly has the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on his side in advocating personal Government over the reign of law. Ordinarily what has met with the approbation of the Lieutenant-Governor may, to an officer of Mr. Carstairs' position, be better than any written law; but he forgets that the article in the *Calcutta Review* though signed in the true official style with the Hall mark of the official designation, is not official; it comes to us as the lucubration of a a public writer addressing the community at large. The readers of the *Calcutta Review* can take Mr. Carstairs, only as an educated English gentleman of some experience in the affairs of the Sonthal Purgannahs, writing for the instruction of the public and not as an advocate of Government. The question at issue is, whether the Sonthals should have in land the ordinary rights of ownership, as ownership is understood by the world at large, or remain as *adscripti glebæ* attached to the soil but not owning it. Mr. Carstairs is, ofcourse, all for the doctrine of serfdom or neifdom, as he is fully backed by Sir Steuart Bayley. The fact remains, however, that no man fought more manfully and determinedly than Sir Steuart Bayley in support of the theory that that is no ownership in land which does not possess the power of sale. Land is property, and that is no property worth the name which cannot be sold or mortgaged at option. Sir Steuart advocated this principle to the full and would listen to no argument which was opposed to it,and the Bengal Tenancy Act was carried in spite of the opposition of the natives of all classes. However, Nemesis lay not far behind, if we look at the lord of Belvedere as soon as the bearing of the Rent Acts on the holdings of the poor Sonthals was brought to light. Sir Steuart had at one time said there was no ownership if there was no power of sale. But in the letter of Mr. Nolan to the Commissioner of Bhagulpur he completely changed his position. "He desired to prevent such wholesale transfers in future, on the ground that such a system must prove disastrous to the cultivators, who, in the Sonthal Pergunnah, *are too poor and improvident to exercise the right of sale with discretion.*" The argument which Sir Steuart urges with so much force now was exactly what was urged by zemindars against the sale of tenancy rights as provided in the Tenancy Bill. Sir Steuart, however, pooh-poohed it then as unworthy of being listened to, and he has now got hold of the zemindars' argument, pure and simple, to press forward. In the abstract the argument turns upon the propriety of regulating civil liberty, according to caste. It has ever been urged by dominant races that the dominated should not be allowed the same measure of liberty as belonged to the ruling castes. This was of course not openly said, as it would appear too odious in its nudity. Weakness physical and intellectual, and other gibberish were always had recourse to when the weaker races had to be kept down. The Romans used them very largely in their dealings with other races, and the European nations pushed them forward to justify slavery in America. It will be too late in the day, however, to run over the whole field of these arguments, and we would only take the liberty here to point out that the Sonthals are no whit inferior in the scale of civilazation to the Podes, the Machooas, the Chandals and the Bowries in different parts of Bengal apart from Sonthalia, and if Sir Steuart's Bengal Tenancy Act be fit for the Podes &c. *ipso facto* it is so for the Sonthals. It follows now that Sir Steuart has either sacrificed the lower orders of Bengal for his theory about property in land, and to carry out the then pressing object of Government, the over-throw of the Permanent Settlement, or is mistaken in his principle now. The question raised in Mr. Secretary Nolan's letter has another bearing. The order (it is no law) refers to the Sonthal *pergunnahs* as land and not to the Sonthals as a *race*; but the Sonthal pergunnahs are inhabited by others as well as Sonthals, and to force on comparatively genteel people a law designed for the rudest of mankind is to inflict a grievous hardship. For instance, in the town of Deoghar and its neighbourhood there are no Sonthals living; most land-owners there are Brahmans of the highest class, and they are deprived of the right of selling their own land because in a certain distant pergunnah there are stupid people who know not the right use of the power to sell lands. Sir Steuart was at Deoghar lately, and he must have seen that the people there are average Hindus and nothing like Sonthals, and to doom them all to this mandate of his, is extremely unjust. Some forty thousand sales were lately recommended to be cancelled by the executive authorities; a couple of years ago, we are informed, a Deputy Commissioner set aside such sales by hundreds if not thousands by executive orders, and the purchasers of those lots lost their money, but got not the property which they had purchased. These are phases of the question which the advocate of Personal Government has not thought fit to face, but which in the interests of the public at large cannot posssibly be overlooked. Forty thousand persons had their property illegally sold, and the Government which allows such sale, or does not at any time remedy the mistake, is the last to be commended. The system of Government which has produced this result is personal in opposition to the regulation system current in the other provinces of the Empire, and if it leads to forty thousand cases of illegality in the sale of landed property, it is, in our humble opinion, fit for unqualified condemnation in every way and not for idyllic hymns in praise of the realization of the garden of Eden.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is expected to reach Sialda at 11-8 this morning Calcutta time. He leaves this on Wednesday and reaches Puri on the 22d. He returns to Calcutta on the 30th.

THE Honorable C. Macaulay is about to be placed on special duty. Mr. Cotton will officiate for him, and Mr. Buckland will act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

PARLIAMENT reassembled on Tuesday last.

THE Honorable Mr. Scoble has left Calcutta for Rangoon. He will return to Calcutta at the end of this month.

GENERAL Harrison has been elected President of the United States. The new President will be inaugurated at Washington next month.

COLONEL CHARLES ARDAGH has been appointed Private Secretary to Lord Lansdowne. We do not know what special reasons the Viceroy elect may have for selecting a military gentleman for discharging the delicate duties of a Private Secretary. Let us hope that the gallant Colonel will in every way be qualified for the office he will hold. He does not come with Lord Lansdowne, but follows His Lordship in three months.

WE are sorry to have to record the death of Baboo Gangacharn Sirkar. He was a distinguished member of the Subordinate Judicial Service. His legal attainments were of no mean order, and he had a great reputation for administering evenhanded justice. He retired from the service not long ago; but even in his retirement he considered it his duty continue to be useful to his countrymen. He was a man of remarkable energy, and the warmth he showed in every thing he undertook often astonished his younger friends. His death is deeply mourned by his friends and relations.

ENGLAND has decided to act in concert with Germany in a laudable work. Naval measures will be jointly undertaken on the East Coast of Africa for the prevention of the export of slaves. France will co-operate with the English and German ships.

WE have recieved the first number of a weekly newspaper, called the *Capital*. It is, as its name implies, 'the speculators' guide and investors' vademecum!' It treats of subjects of commercial importance. Such a paper was greatly wanted in Calcutta. It ought to enlighten the public on matters which require special knowledge to effectively deal with. The first number is ably written, and will amply repay perusal. We would gladly recommend the paper to public patronage.

THE Sackville West incident has created a great sensation in England. Mr. Phelps, the American Minister in London, complained to Lord Salisbury regarding certain statements made by the British representative which cast certain reflections on President Cleveland. The American minister demanded the recall of Sir Sackville West. Lord Salisbury declined to comply with the request until he saw the statements in question. Thereupon Sir Sackville's passports were handed to him. Mr. Gladstone speaking at a Birmingham meeting said that the incident is a serious slight to Great Britain. Lord Salisbury has promised to lay papers on the table of the House of Lords. Now that there is a change in the Presidentship of the United States, the complications, it is believed, will not proceed further.

WE have been making careful inquiries regarding the expenditure of the Sikkim and the Hazara expeditions. It has been stated with an air of authority that fabulous sums have been expended. The Sikkim expedition, it has been said, has cost no less than 150 lacs; and the latter expedition, it has been surmised, has also drawn largely upon the Indian Treasury. The Sikkim affair, says the *Statesman*, has cost not 150, but 15 lacs only. There is a wide gulf between 150 and 15 certainly, but our inquiries lead us to think that the *Statesman's* figure is more near the truth than the former one. Some 2000 men were engaged at the beginning, and now the number engaged is a little over 6000. Taking into consideration then the number of men engaged during the short time they were at work the expenditure on the Sikkim affair, could not, we should think, have exceeded twenty lacs. The Hazara expedition also could not have cost more than the same amount; so that between the two expeditions the Government of India could not have expended more than 40 lacs. How to meet this expenditure is a question which has been anxiously asked. The Government has announced its intention to withdraw some 44 lacs from the provincial grants next financial year. This will cut the gordian knot, and greatly reduce the financial deficit.

THE final Report of the Currency Commission has been published. Six of the Commissioners are for, and six against, bimetallism. Those who are for it are of opinion that if the system which prevailed before 1873 were restored, the majority of the present evils would be removed. But the question, which has been anxiously asked is, would the United Kingdom join the United States, Germany, and the States forming the Latin Union in re-establishing the bimetallic system; and would the leading commercial countries of the world arrive at an agreement which would undoubtedly be of great benefit to all of them? With regard to the action of the United Kingdom, the matter is not left in doubt, though we do not know what policy party considerations may lead the Government to adopt. It is some comfort to think, however, that the recommendation made by a large number of Royal Commissioners cannot entirely be ignored. As regards the action of other countries, the question is in considerable doubt. When so many discordant elements are to be harmonised, we may well imagine how difficult would be the task of those who would bring about the bimetallic reform.

IN August last the Bengal Chamber of Commerce submitted a memorial to His Excellency

the Viceroy praying that the present postage rates on correspondence between India and the United Kingdom be reduced. It was urged in this memorial that if a letter rate of 3 annas to the half ounce could be allowed between India and France, and even between India and the United States and South America, there could be no sufficient grounds for maintaining a charge of 4½ annas for the same weight on letters between India and the United Kingdom. The Government of India in reply says that the cheaper postage rates between continental countries and India supply no real analogy for the reduction of the rates between India and the United Kingdom. With a deficiency of £50,000 to meet, with a letter rate, which, on account of the prevailing rate of Exchange gives the Indian Post Office no fair payment for its inland service, and with reasonable grounds for believing that a reduced letter rate would not, in the special circumstances of the case, be followed by any very substantial increase in postal traffic, it would be impossible for Government to reduce the present 4½ anna postage. The reduction prayed for would certainly have been advantageous to our commercial community; but we are of opinion that the Government of India, on the grounds shown by it, is perfectly justified in refusing to grant the prayer. It cannot afford to be generous with a deficiency to provide for.

IN a Resolution published in the last *Calcutta Gazette*, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor reviews the actual financial results of 1886-87, the revised estimates for 1887-88, and the budget estimates for 1888-89. The provincial balance on 31st March 1887 was Rs. 19,99,000. The closing balance this year will probably be Rs. 22,92,000. The Budget estimate for 1888-89 shows that the receipts from all sources are to be Rs. 4,85,96,000 while the expenditure will come up to Rs. 4,95,51,000. This means that there will be a deficit of Rs. 9,55,000 during the next financial year. In 1886-87 there was a surplus of Rs. 5,29,000. During the current year also the surplus is expected to be Rs. 12,48,000. But the financial estimate of the next year shows that there will be a large deficit. This is certainly not a cheering prospect. Fortunately the Government of Bengal will have a credit balance, as we have said above, of Rs. 22,92,000. This balance, will be reduced by Rs. 9,55,000, which represents the excess of expenditure over receipts.

IT is doubtless an ominous thing to have in the midst of us a permanent institution called the Bengal Distress Relief Fund, as it suggests the idea that there is always distress in Bengal; but as inundations and famines are not uncommon occurrences in the country, it is useless objecting to a name, when the thing which the name signifies will be of the utmost value. We cannot be sufficiently thankful for the existence of such a Fund. When the cry of coming distress is heard from the opposite extremities of the Province, from Orissa and Behar, it is re-assuring to find that there is already in existence a fund which is really at a moment's call to send supply to any part of the country suffering from scarcity of food. This fund was originally named the Inundation Distress Relief Fund, as it was established with a view to relieve the sufferings of people from the overflow of the Bhagirathi, the Ajai and the Damodar, and it closed its operations in July 1886. As there was a good balance in hand, the Committee, when their labours were over, suggested to the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Rivers Thompson, the desirability of investing the balance in Government securities and of thus forming the nucleus of a Distress Relief Fund, to be had recourse to whenever occasion required. Sir Rivers Thompson approved of the idea, and so the foundation of the present Fund was laid. Altogether the amount of money in the hands of the trustees is Rs. 30,000. This Inundation Distress Relief Fund has now been named Bengal Distress Relief Fund. Its object is to mitigate distress arising from inundations, failure of crops or other causes, by grants of money or in any other form which the occasion may require. At ordinary times when no distress calls for the aid of the Fund, it will be under the control of a body of four trustees, consisting of a member of the Board of Revenue, the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce the President of the British Indian Association, and the Master of the Calcutta Trades' Association, the first gentleman being *ex-officio* the Chairman of the Board. At other times when there is distress in the land, either in the shape of inundations or of famine, at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta a general Committee will be elected for the administration of the funds. Such, in brief, is the constitution of the Bengal Distress Relief Fund.

WE should congratulate ourselves and the country if there be no need to have recourse to this Fund. But we dare not delude ourselves with this vain expectation. In some parts of Orissa and of Behar, the *aman* crop is almost a total failure; and if we have no rains this month the Rabi crop will also be a failure. As we write the heavens are as brass and the earth iron. There is no sign of a cloud, no, not of the size of a man's arm. And yet there ought to be rain in this month of *Kartik*. We hope and trust the sky will soon be overcast with clouds and copious showers will descend to revive the thirsty land and to fertilize its fields. We shall watch with eager anxiety the formation of a little bit of a cloud and trace its progress, and listen for the sound of rain. But if the elephants of the quarters give out no rain, a terrible calamity will overtake the inhabitants of the affected districts. It is, however, some consolation to think that Government is not blind to the present state of things. All the officials have been told to be on the alert, and the head of the Government himself is about to visit the affected districts with a view personally to examine how matters stand. Sir Steuart Bayley cannot, like the rain-makers of Africa, call down showers of rain from heaven, neither can he avert a calamity which may be inevitable; but he is, to the best of his power, making preparations to meet the calamity should it overtake us. We cannot complain of his carelessness or of his apathy. The moment he heard from a distance the faintest cry of distress arising from scarcity of food, he adopted measures effectually to relieve it; and his first exertions have been hitherto crowned with success. But there may yet be greater distress and then greater efforts will require to be put forth. A few days will decide whether there will be a famine or not—and we pray that such a calamity may be averted from the land—and then it will be seen whether it will be necessary to put forth greater exertions. In the meantime let the general public loosen their purse-strings, and hold themselves in readiness to pour out their silver and gold when the "meagre fiend," famine, stalks in the land.

THE trustees of the Bengal Distress Relief Fund have made a second grant of Rs. 1,000, making a total grant of Rs. 2,000 up to date to the Central Relief Committee at Midnapore, of which the Collector is Chairman and Deputy Collector Mr. U. C. Mookerjee, Secretary. The trustees have also sent Rs. 1,000 to the Commissioner of Orissa and have requested the Collector of Cuttack to make over to Mr. Worsley any balance of former grants in his hands for the same purpose. The grants to Midnapore and Orissa have been made at the request of His Honor the Lieut. Governor. The trustees have further made a grant in cash of Rs. 600 to Mr. C.W. Bolton, Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs, for the purchase of *Boro dhan* seed grain to aid the people in the southern portion of that district whose crops have been destroyed by flood. This grant will take the form of advances of seed grain, and it may be expected that some portion of the advance will be recovered. The Roman Catholic Missionaries in that part of the district have undertaken to superintend the relief and to report to the Collector

---

THE Secretary of State addressed in April last a long review of the financial situation in India to the Governor General in Council. He has requested the Government of India to review the financial relations between the Central and Provincial Governments with the view of placing upon the latter a more complete obligation for bearing the due share of the Imperial liabilities from which under the present system they are exempt.

The leading ideas of the Secretary of State's despatch are two—(1) that inequalities in the contribution made by different provinces towards the General Expenditure classed as Imperial should be corrected; and (2) that the system of provincial Contracts should be altered so as to lay on the provinces a more complete obligation to share in the growth of Imperial liabilities. The proposals of the Government of India in order to carry out these instructions are two-fold. First, that expenditure of a local character should be provided as far as possible out of Local Revenues, a foundation being laid for a system by which the aid that is at present given from General Revenues may be gradually withdrawn. Secondly, that in lieu of the assignment of a specific share of the several Revenue heads, the entire revenues of each province should be made over to the management of the Provincial Government, subject to the General Imperial Expenditure, such percentage being liable to vary from time to time according to the necessities of the Imperial Treasury.

The Government of India has accordingly announced its intention of withdrawing during the next financial year, 1888-90, one-half of the grants at present made for local purposes. On general review of the financial position of the several Local Governments, the Governor-General in Council believes that those amounts can be spared without serious difficulty. The Local Governments will have to meet the deficit either—

(*a*) By-economies in Local Expenditure.

(*b.*) By diversion of the surplus, if any, of their Provincial Account, or by a surplus made possible by economies in that account.

(*c.*) By demanding larger payments (such as larger school-fees, larger contributions to hospitals, or even larger local taxes) from the persons who benefit by the local expenditure.

To the Punjab and the three Chief Commissionerships it may be found impossible at present to apply this measure of retrenchment. In the Provincial contracts hitherto made no serious attempts were made to fix the assignment which it was necessary to give to any Province by any other measure than that of the scale of expenditure. There is a great disadvantage in this system in the fact that it to a large extent removes the incitement to economy which would otherwise exist.

"The manner in which the Government of India proposes to find means of equally distributing its demands is to assign in future not the varying shares of the revenues which are at present assigned but a uniform precentage of the whole of the revenues; that is, each Provincial Government being responsible for the whole of the revenues will credit a fixed percentage to its own account to meet its own expenditure and will credit the rest to the Imperial Acount. The proposal then is that the Civil Revenue and the Civil Expenditure of each Province be handed over to each Provincial Government on a Provincial contract, the condition of this contract being that the above-mentioned percentage of the revenue be retained for Provincial uses and that the balance be credited to the Imperial Account to meet the general expenditure of the Empire. The intention is that this contract be made not for a term of years only, but that it be a continuous one subject to revision from time to time according to the necessities of the Imperial expenditure, the said revision being carried out upon a system of assessment instead of upon an independent consideration and discussion of possible economies in each province separately. The proposal is that the percentage fixed at the beginning of the contract shall be liable to alteration when necessary from time to time; and the probability is that that alteration will, so long as present financial circumstances last, be in the direction of reduction.

There is no intention of setting up any particular percentage of revenue as the proper standard of allowance for Provincial Expenditure. Unless next year's finances are worse than the Government of India at present anticipates, there is no immediate intention of applying a retrenchment to the Provincial part of the account. It is believed that the relief afforded by the reduction of the assignment to local purposes will be as much as it is wise to undertake next year.

THE Department of Finance and Commerce has issued a Resolution on the proposed accelerated mail service between Calcutta and Bombay. The Government of India has for sometime been investigating the possibility of running a special mail train which would leave Calcutta on Wednesday evening during that part of the year in which the outward mails leave Calcutta on Tuesday, so that the following Wednesday would be available for the receipt and disposal of Home correspondence, and the special train would yet arrive in time for the departure of the mail from Bombay. It has been ascertained that such a train can be run at a cost of Rs.1,546 per week. It would leave Calcutta on Wednesday at 8 P. M., and would arrive at Bombay on Friday

at 3 P. M. "The Railway Companies would be authorised to carry at ordinary fares 1st and 2nd class passengers and their servants bound for Bombay, but no other passengers. The stoppages on the way would be as few and short as possible. As the mail service between Europe and India is carried on at a loss, the Government of India does not feel justified in undertaking at the general charge of the Post Office this altogether special service for one part of the Indian community only, and can undertake it only if the expenditure is wholly or nearly covered by special fees levied on the letters sent, in accordance with the principles of the Postal Union, which authorise the levy of special rates for cases in which special trains are used. The Government of India has accordingly determined to make the experiment for eight weeks, commencing with Wednesday, the 20th February 1889. Letters posted for transmission by the special train will be charged with a special fee of 1½ annas—that is, the rate will be 6 annas per ½ oz. instead of 4½ annas; and none but fully prepaid letters will be so sent. This special rate will in no way affect or apply to letters transmitted by the regular weekly mail leaving Calcutta on Tuesday evening. The continuance of the service after the first eight weeks will depend upon the reconsideration of the question in light of the facts and financial results ascertained by the experiment."

DR. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansur, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London,

A person cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J, H. Nicholson, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November 7*, 1888.

GENERAL,—Mr. F. A. Slack, C. S. has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one week.

Mr. E. F. Ainslie, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Palamow, Lohardugga, is transferred to Rajshahye, and posted to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Tarini Kumar Ghose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, attached to the sudder station of the District of 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under section 3 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880, in that District.

Babu Srish Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector attached to the District of Singbhum, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880, in that District.

Mr. J. H. Lea, who has recently been appointed as member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in the Dacca Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Dacca.

Mr. A. Earle is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collectors, and is posted temporarily to the sudder station of the 24-Pergunnahs District.

Mr. M. Finucane, Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, is appointed to act until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 4th ultimo.

Babu Durga Dass Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chuadanga, Nuddea, held charge of the Meherpore Sub-Division in that District, in addition to his own duties from the afternoon of the 18th October to the afternoon of the 29th October, 1888.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter Officiating District and Sessions Judge Pubna, acted in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors from the forenoon of the 4th to the afternoon of the 11th August, 1888.

Mr. P. H. O'Brien, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Jessore, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th instant.

The following Officiating Deputy Collectors are posted to stations mentioned to their names:—

Babu Surendra Nath Mozumdar, Noakholly; Babu Krishna Dyal Pramanick, Brahmunbaria, Kumar Karforma, Bogra; and Babu Sukumar Haldar, Birbhum.

Babu Kader Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is allowed leave for two months and twelve days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Nilkanto Sircar Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is transferred to Nuddea, and is posted to the sudder station of that district.

Mr. J. Clark, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is transferred to Nuddea, and is appointed to have charge of the Meherpore Sub-Division of that District.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Birbhum, is confirmed in that appointment.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—Babu Govinda Lochan Mozumdar i appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Commilah Bench in the District of Tipperah, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. J. H. Lea, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Rakhal Chunder Bose, Second Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, is allowed leave two months and fifteen days, viz one month on full pay, under rule 2, section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, and the remaining period on half pay under rule 1 of the same section, with effect from the 8th September 1888.

Babu Bhugwan Chunder Chatterji, Officiating Second Subordinate Judge, Chittagong will continue to act in that appointment during the absence, on leave, of Babu Rakhal Chunder Bose, or until further orders.

Babu Revati Kant Nag, Officiating Munsiff of North Raojan Chittagong, will continue to act in that appointment during the absence, on deputation of Babu Bhugwan Chunder Chatterjee, or until further orders.

Babu Purna Chunder Shome, Subordinate Judge, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for one day, viz, the 6th instant under section 130 of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvi Ali Ahmed, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Chota Nagpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Hazaribaugh, during the absence on furlough, of Babu Chakradhar Prosad. or until further orders.

Babu Mohini Mohun Dutt, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Mymensingh to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder station of that District during the absence, on leave of Babu Mati Lal Haldar, or until further orders.

Babu Jogendra Nath Mukerji, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Magurah during the absence on leave, of Babu Hari Lal Mukerji, or until further orders.

Babu Upendra Nath Dutt, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Murshidabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Kandi, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Gobind Chunder Bose, or until further orders,

Babu Jadu Nath Goswamy, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as Additional Munsiff in the District of Mymensingh to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station of that district during the absence on leave. of Babu Prosunno Kumar Ghose or until futher orders.

Babu Shama Kant Nag, M. A., B. L., is appointed to be an extra Munsiff in the District of Bankura for six months.

Grant of leave to Munsiffs.—Babu Mati Lal Haldar, Sudder Munsiff of Mymensingh, is allowed leave for six weeks viz 8 days under section 74, rule 3, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code and the remaining period under section 72, rule 1 of the same Code with effect from the 15th November, 1888, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Advertisements.

WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY ON SEPTEMBER 30TH.

TRAILL'S INDIAN DIARIES

All contain English, Bengalee, Fuslee, Mohammedan, Samvat, and Burmese Dates, and specially compiled Indian information of value to Bankers, Merchants, Planters, and others.

Greatly improved and enlarged.

Traill's Diaries are all Copyright. The prices, styles, and bindings are same as Letts's.

ALSO TRAILL'S POCKET DIARY.

D. M. TRAILL, Stationer, Calcutta

Yull Tide /12/ V. P. 1/2 Prices of other annuals on application.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A valuable treatise entitled "GUIDE TO HEALTH"—being a series of popular essays on general Health, part I.—By an experienced Doctor. Subjects:—Health the greatest blessing on earth—How to attain long life—Health and education—Early rising—Exercise—The philosophy of Sleep—The uses of Indian Hemp—On Tobacco smoking—Snuff taking and its effects—Burial or cremation—General Debility and its treatment &c. Price 8 ans. Postage 1 anna.

BENOY KRISHNA DUTT.
180, *Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.*

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

COME ONE AND ALL! FAIL NOT!! AND TRY TRY TRY

OUR

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

Of fresh American and English vegetables and flowers from D. Landreth & sons, R. Buist Jr., and Sutton & sons the well-known seedsmen of America and England have just arrived per S. Ss. "Hesperia", "City of Calcutta" and "Dacca" respectively.

For 40 distinct sorts of fresh Landreth's American vegetable seeds consisting of many new varieties of cabbages, cauliiflowers knol—kohls &c. &c. packed here at Rs. 6 per packet and 30 distinct sorts of the above at Rs. 4 a packet.

For 15 distinct varieties of American double and all-double choice flower seeds made up in America with colored portrait and mode of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 3-8 a packet

For 15 distinct sorts of Sutton's fresh English vegetable seeds consisting of various sorts of cabbages &c. packed in ornamental tin box in England at Rs. 3 a packet and 20 sorts of the same made up here with care at Rs. 2-8.

For 15 distinct varieties of Sutton's fresh English choice and all-double flower seeds packed in ornamental tin box in England Rs. 3-8 a packet.

For 20 distinct varieties of fresh Buist's American Vegetable Seeds, consisting of various sorts of Cabbages, &c, &c., packed here and only new in India at Rs. 2-8.

Durable hedge seed— Re. 1 per tola.
Patna very large onion Ans. 6 per tola.
Seeds are sold here both in retail and packets.

Customers of our seeds from Rs. 2 and upwards will obtain free of charge a pictorial American book on gardening.

25 sorts of country vegetable seeds—Rs. 1-8 a packet.

A big book in simple Bengali language to teach how to sow the seeds, their manure &c. in which is appended 12 months' calender of sowing seeds, in a clear manner—Rs. 1-8 a copy with postage.

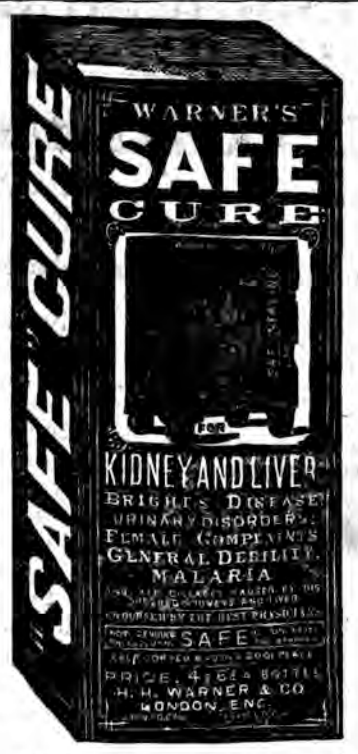
Plants! Plants!! Plants!!!

Of about 100 distinct varieties of rare and best mangoe lychees &c. &c. grafts, also ornamental and foliaged plants Crotons, Roses, Creepers, Timbers, &c. &c. too numerous to name here and all gennine to their names are available here at moderate prices.

Send for the Catalogues of plants and seeds with hal anna postage stamp.

NETTO GOPAL CHATERJI.
Pikeparah Nursery,
Calcutta.

THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.



WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight-Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Caumpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna an Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
Secretary and Treasurer.

51

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

LIFE BRANCH.

1887.

BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

New Policies issued	...	1,057
New amount of new Insurances, over	...	£700,000
Net amount of new Premiums, over	...	£26,000
Total Life Income from Premiums and Interest for 1887, over	...	£500,000
Claims paid during year, over	...	£290,000
Increase of Life Fund during the year, over	...	£126,000

Insurances effected on all systems.

ANNUITIES GRANTED.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS GRANTED.

Native Lives accepted at Special Rates.

Branches all over India.

CHIEF OFFICER OF INDIA:

1, *HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.*

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble R. Steel (Messrs. R. Steel & Co.) Merchant.

A. B. Miller, Esq., Official Assignee and Official Trustee, Bengal.

W. A. Clarke, Esq., Solicitor (Messrs. Morgan and Co.)

Local Life Manage:

CHARLES J. G. PATERSON, C. A.

Prospectus and Report sent on application.

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

THE

"CALCUTTA MUSICAL DEPOT"

HAROLD & CO'S

"IMPROVED HARMONIFLUTE"

OR

BOX HARMONIUM

Cash Prices:—Rs. 40, 50, 75, 90 & 95.

Note the reduction in prices

"HAROLD-FLTUES"

8 Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 125; 3½ Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 15.

HARMONIUMS.

3 Octaves, Rs. 75, 4 Octaves, Rs. 90, 5 Octaves, from Rs. 120.

CORNETS. From Rs. 50.

VIOLINS. From Rs. 10.

CLARIONET From Rs. 35.

MUSICAL BOXES

The best & largest assortment in India, playing choice Indian airs.

From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

"THE

CALCUTTA

MUSICAL

DEPOT."

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50; CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS,

404

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, bilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly-Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

R. S. DASS,
Offg. Agent, Calcutta,
4 Rawdon Street

70

A CARD.

MRS. GANGULI B. A.

(45-5 BENIATOLA LANE, COLLEGE SQUARE,
NORTH-EAST CORNER, CALCUTTA.)

vi ng studied in the Medical College for five years, and obtained a College Diploma to practise MEDICINE, SURGERY AND MIDWIFERY, has commenced pratice and treats WOMEN and CHILDREN.

Consultation free for poor patients at her home between 2 and 3 P. M. daily.

AJAZ POWDER.

THE Ajaz owder is useful to Impotency, Weakness, Spermatorrhoea and all other diseases. If there be any question it is requested to remove it by sending for the European gentlemen's certificates as well as the East Indies by means of ½ anna ticket. One box contains 24 doses. Price Rs. 5 Postage as 4.

AJAZ PILLS.

The Pills are radical curer to Impotency and weakness &c. Two Pills (Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 4.) are to be applied for external use and the Ajaz powder for internal use.

To be had of

HAKIM ABUL HASAN,
Manager, Hakim Safder Husain's Despensary.
BENARES CITY.

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS OF

Pumps for hand, Cattle and Steam Power,

FIRE AND GARDEN ENGINES.

IMPROVED HYDRAULIC RAMS.

ROTARY LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,

with balance wheel and handle, screwed for iron pipe and fitted with brass unions for hose.

The cams of this Pump require no packing, and consequently cannot get out or order; they operate with very little friction and the least degree of wear, having a smooth and easy operation with almost total absence of noise and jar. It will work against any pressure from 10 to 50lbs. and discharge a constant stream to any height; by the attachment of a hose it will throw a steady stream from 70 to 100 feet from the nozzle with ease.

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD. 21

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.

LAWRENCE & MAY

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS
IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
LONDON,

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY

AND

All the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their patient.

Major General Murray, C. B., Commanding Lahore Division, writes:—

Some four years ago you supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair of the same kind.

Major General Sir Michael Biddulph, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure in leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me with, and I, shall always gladly recommend your pebble Spectacles to my friends.

34, HARE STREET CALCUTTA. 44

WANTED at Barrackpore for a period of about 6 months from the 1st. December next, the services of a Copyist who must have an acquaintance with English and write a neat hand. Working hours from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply by *letter only*, which should be in the applicant's own handwriting to X. care of Post Office, Barrackpore.

"IN modification of the notice published in the papers, the Louis Jubilee Sanitarium will be kept open for receiving inmates up to the 30th November of this year. Application for admissions &c. shall be received by the undersigned.

T. N. CHAKRAVARTI.
Asistant Secretary.

W. NEWMAN & CO" LD.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Just Published

North Punjab Fishing Club

ANGLER'S HANDBOOK.

Compiled by C. H. LACY,

Hony. Secy., N. Punjab Fishing Club.

Rs. 4-8.

Sepoy's Handbooks for Field Training

No. 1.—THE DEFENSIVE. DEFEN E F PTS

Compiled by Lieut.-Col. W. E. GOWAN,

8th B. I.3 —As. 6.

Sevoy's Handbooks for Field Training.

No. 2.—ORGANIZATION OF WORKING PARTIES.

Compiled by Lieut.-Col. W E. GOWAN.

As. 8.

BARSATI;

OR, EQUINE CANCER 1886.

Price, Re. 1-8.

BY R. W. BURKE, A. V. D., Station Chief Veterinary Hospital, Jubbulpore.

"The Pathology, Symptomatology, and Therapy of this Disease has been very thoroughly examined into." (Deutsche Zeitschrift fur Thiermedicin and Vergl Pathologic, 1886).

The Book contains much of interest and practical importance." (Quarterly Journal of Vety. Science, 1886).

INFANTRY OUTPOST DEFENCE.

By Major A. C. LLOYD. Re. 1.

A FEW HINTS ON ENGLISH ETIQUETTE.

For the use of College students and other Gentlemen. As. 8.

Urdu Edition of Cookery Book for India.

DAINTY DISHES FOR INDIAN TABLES,

Printed in Urdu, Rs. 8.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY FIRST ARTS STUDENTS' COURSE.

NOTES ON

GREEN'S READINGS FROM ENGLISH HISTORY, PART III.

Carefully revised and corrected by a

EUROPEAN PROFESSOR

Of the General Assembly's Institution.

Price Re. 1.

A NEW REVISED

AND ENLARGED EDITION OF

JONE'S RULES AND TABLES

For Permanent-Way Inspectors and Inspectors of Work.

Being a Collection of useful Information for Practical Men for

4'-8½", 5'-6", AND METRE-GAUGE RAILWAYS.

Compiled by T. W. JONES, Permanent-Way Inspector, East Indian Railway, and M. I. P. W Inspector, Gloucester."

Rs. 8.

NOW READY

VETERINARY AIDE MEMOIRE

And receipt book for the use of Non-Professional horse-owners in India by Brigadier-General W. H. Ryves.

CASH Rs. 6.

INDIAN AMATEUR GARDENER

SECOND EDITION

horoughly revised and enlarged

BY LANDOLICUS

Rs. 6.

Just Published

A COLLECTION OF

ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS

FOR ENTRANCE CANDIDATES,

CONTAINING ALSO

Science Example for F. A. Students.

By A. TEACHER. As. 12.

EVERY MAN

HIS OWN DETECTIVE.

New Book of Detective Stories. In IV Parts, complete in 1 Volume.

By R. REID.

In Paper Covers, Re. 1-8, or in Cloth Covers, Rs. 2.

W. NEWMAN & Co., Ld.,

4 DALHOUSIE SQUARE,

CALCUTTA.

GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

These wolrd-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality ; for sixty-five years universally styled the

BEST IN THE WORLD."

Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Its Origin and History—Constitution and Objects. Being a reprint of the introductory article in the last Congress Report, in Royal 8vo size, pages 112. price Annas 8, including postage.

Apply sharp to the Manager,

National Press,

100, Mount Road, Madras.

"IT RECOMMENDS ITSELF"

All who suffer find sure relief from

The Greatest Pain Cure Extant.

It has driven out from the system

Acute Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout

After years of semi-helplessness and suffering ; while

in ASTHAMA, BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, FACEACHE, SPRAINS, it is the surest and safest remedy for these complaints in their severest and most chronic form.

Its magic effect in affording instantaneous relief in

Neuralgia in the Head, Face and Limbs.

Is almost too remarkable for CREDENCE.

Are you subject to HEADACHES and the tortures of TOOTHACHE? A single application will relieve you.

In Sore-throat its power has been so rapid and complete that it is universally recommended as

The Marvellous Sore Throat Cure.

Try this wonderful Medicine and let the result speak for itself.

The Oriental Balm is used by the best Physicians in the world in their practice. It has been pronounced a blessing in thousands of homes. By its intrinsic virtue, it has achieved a wide-spread popularity which no similar preparation has ever before attained.

Sold in Bottles at 1 Re. each.

Of all respectable chemists and of Smith Stanistreet and Company, Bathgate and Company, and R. Scott Thompson and Company Limited, Calcutta.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

JEWELLERY & PODDARY SHOP OF

S. K. DAS

(L. E. JNANANKURA)

RAMPUR BOALLIH RAJSAHYE

১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের কারাগে সর্ব্ব প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাঁদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল /০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দ্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বেল পৌঁছার ইনটিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুৎ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জ্বল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

বিবাহার্থি-কন্যার আপাদমস্তক স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যাভরণ অতি অল্প অল্প ওজনে কিন্তু দেখিতে ভড়কাল প্রস্তুত রাখা হইয়াছে।—

ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১॥, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইরিং ১।০, ১।৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১॥ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

খুব সস্তা! খুব সস্তা!! খুব সস্তা!!!

এত দিনে ৬।৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত হইত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর. দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আপাদমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভা করিবে। পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক রুল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা. চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সগুকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.

ARLINGTON AND CO.,

CALCUTTA.

GOLDSMITHS. SILVERSMITHS. OPTICIANS.

EXCELSIOR. PEBBLES. IMPROVED. PEBBLES.

Cash Per Pair ..... R 7/8

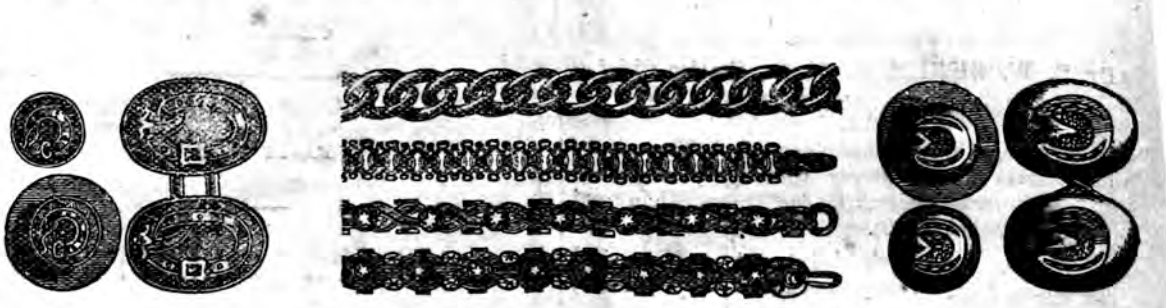
Do. Silver Frames R 11/8

Gold Frames Per Pair R 22/8

Ordinary es R 3

Spectacles of all kinds in Solid Siver or Steel Frame.

For intending purchasers the eyes are tested free of charge. Arlington and Co. recommend their "Excelsior" Improved Pebble Spectacles for the most imperfect vision. Similar to those supplied to the Royal Opthalmic Hospital, London, and acknowledged by all who wear them to be the best obtainable, Luxuriously cool and comforting when reading or writing.



GOLDSMITHS DEPARTMENT

A. & Co., manufacture Studs, Rings, Chains &c., Diamond and precious Stone mounting in all its branches at the lowest possible remunerative rates compatible with high class workmanship.

WATCH AND CLOCK DEPARTMENT

Ship's Chronometers rated, timed and cleaned. Every class of Watch and Clock repaired under a Guarantee.

ARLINGTON & CO.,

3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers in Air-tight tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

C. RINGER & CO.

HAVE IN HAND

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

Homœopathic Medicines, Medicine cases, Medical sundries, and Books, &c., &c.

FOR SALE

AT

THEIR HOMŒOPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT

10, *Hare Street, Calcutta.*

Double distilled waters free from flakers at 0/6/0 a bottle.

TO LET

A well ventilated two storied House No. 7, Kristo Das Pal's Lane Baranosy Ghose's Street stands on the Road side is suited for a family-man. Rent moderate. Apply to No. 108, Baranusy Ghose's Street, Calcutta.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN. Rs. A

Per Month ... 1 2

„ Annum ... 11 8

„ Single Copy ... 0 3

IN MOFUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum ... 13

Arrear Do. ... 15

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Per Line ... 0 4

Printed and Published by PRIYA NATH DAS, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS No. 2, SCOTT'S LANE CALCUTTA.